

Article

The Participation of Azerbaijan in the International organizations UN and OSCE and the regulation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict

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Abstract: The Republic of Azerbaijan declared independence in order to gain international recognition in the international arena and bring the truth about the Azerbaijani-Armenian Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to the world community, it was necessary to join the UN. The Republic of Azerbaijan became a member of the United Nations on March 2, 1992 and first begins the struggle for a just solution of international organizations before the relationship to the conflict. The article examines and assesses the role and role of the UN in the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The article also analyzes the role of the OSCE Minsk Group in the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and provides a critical assessment of the activities of this group from the standpoint of international law.

Keywords: Nagorno Karabakh, crisis, territorial integrity, conflict, UN, OSCE Minsk Group, ceasefire, resolutions.

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Introduction:

This determines the increased attention to conflict with the international community and, in particular, active involvement in its resolution of international organizations. Moreover, the main role of the international community trust is not the UN and the OSCE. Geo-strategic and economic interests in the increasingly difficult

to reach a political settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Discussion

In modern time international organizations is the basic participant of international attitudes. International organizations form with the definite purpose on the base of the treaty, correspond international law. It is union, which has the constant worked

structure. The formation international organization, which work for peace, security and collaboration, is one of the basic development direction and show mutual connection, mutual dependence between events and process in the system international attitudes.

Now in the world are acting over 4000 international organizations and in the result formed separate international organization system in the international attitudes. The international organizations law regulate the action these organizations. International organizations by means of their function participate in the regulate the law of the international attitudes.

An international organization is the instrument of foreign policy and many-sided diplomacy for the states, which formed them. International organizations give the guarantee the independence to the states, which are members and influences to the formation social opinion. It is necessary to draw conclusions that without international organizations activity of a system of the international attitudes not probably. The collaboration with the international organizations is one of the basic problems the foreign polis and diplomacy, and basic direction of foreign policy of Azerbaijan Republic. Azerbaijan Republic support relation to the international organizations for that:

1. Reach the purpose of foreign policy, especially for defense the independence and the safety and use opportunities international organizations.

2. Participate in the many-sided diplomacy.

3. Participation in the world policy and the international attitudes with help international organizations.

4. International organizations defend the position and the policy of Azerbaijan.

5. Use the opportunities the international organizations for the decision Armenian-Azerbaijan conflict.

6. Promote the international social opinion.

7. Propagandize successes in the process construction of independence state.

Discussion

Azerbaijan supports the relation with the international organizations on different level. Azerbaijan collaborates with universal and regional organizations. Azerbaijan became members of the United Nations (U.N.), the Conference on Security and Co-Operation (CSCE/OSCE) in Europe and other international organizations. The participation of Azerbaijan in the international organizations is important, because since 1986/1987 years Armenia calls for re-attachments of Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenian SSR, since 1988 years Armenia began the war against Azerbaijan in order to capture Karabakh – which is an indivisible part of the Azerbaijan Republic.

Since the beginning of 1992 this conflict has become international problem. In 1992 were massacre in Khojaly, Shusha and Lachin regions of Azerbaijan. In 1993 Kelbajar, Agdam, Fizuli, Jabrayil, Gubadli

and Zangelan regions of Azerbaijan became the victims of this aggression. As Armenian side continued its military attacks against Azerbaijan and Azerbaijan appeal to United Nations Security Council in order stop this aggression, U.N. Security Council adopted the following resolutions: 822-April 30, 1993; 853-July 29, 1993; 874-October 14, 1993; 884-November 11, 1993.

On May 8 of 1992 Armenia after the occupation of Shusha, on May 12th of 1992, the Chairman of the Security Council issued a statement about the deterioration of the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh, which occurs in connection with a violation of the cease-fire agreements casualties, significant property damage, and their expressed his concern about the consequences for the countries of the region [16,121]. The statements of August 26, October 27 of 1992 was similar to [5, 61].

On April 2 of 1993, after Armenian troops occupied Kalbajar region, the President of the Security Council on 6 April of 1993 statement by the local Armenian forces expressed serious concern over the invasion of Kalbajar [16, 121]. Finally, on April 30 Security Council of UN adopted resolution No. 822 [24, UN Security Council resolutions, Resolution No. 822 (30 April, 1993) preamble 7th] (3205th sitting). This resolution also criticized the statement famous views of the local Armenian aggression. Resolution of the inviolability of international borders, confirmed the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory, establishing a durable cease-fire order the immediate cessation of all hostilities and hostile acts, and

all occupying forces from other recently occupied areas of Kalbajar district and demanded the immediate withdrawal. But who has not been shown to be aggressive. In order to resolve the conflict peacefully, of the OSCE Minsk Group are advised to resume negotiations within the framework of the OSCE and the Chairman of the OSCE asked Minsk Group's Chairman in consultation for to assess the situation. Thus, the UN Security Council just gives advice and is entirely the responsibility of the OSCE Minsk Group on the CSCE and throwing away the solution of the problem itself as an institution.

On July 23 of 1993, Armenia was occupied by Agdam region. Azerbaijan is strongly demanded to withdraw put an end to military operations from Republic of Armenia from the occupied territories. On July 29th of 1993, the UN Security Council in 3259th sitting was adopted the resolution №853¹. The UN Security Council resolution to endanger peace and security in the region, the situation would be concerned.

Resolution about of Agdam region and the occupation of the occupied regions, attacks on civilians, may discourage the capture of bombardments of residential areas, and who does not name the other occupied territories of Azerbaijan territory was not down artillery fire and bombs. The immediate cessation of military operations and the occupying forces from all occupied territories of Agdam and other regions of

¹ I 24, UN Security Council resolutions, №853 (July 29, 1993) Resolution, the preamble 8th

the Republic of Azerbaijan, full, immediate, unconditional withdrawal was required. But who completely, immediate, unconditional withdrawal was required. All of these shortcomings, the document is incomplete, in fact, draw down its jurisdiction.

On August 23 of 1993, Fuzuli, Jabrayil, was occupied by the Armenians on August 31 Gubadly regions [19, Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan]. On September 28 of 1993 OSCE's Minsk Group in Paris, at the next meeting during a discussion of the "Urgent updated schedule of events" don't take into account Azerbaijan's proposals and Azerbaijan don't adopt this proposals because did not agree with this schedule.

Nevertheless, on October 14th in resolution № 874 UN Security Council welcomed the schedule [24, UN Security Council resolutions, resolution №874 (October 14, 1993) Resolution, preamble 5th]. The resolution called on the parties to accept it and even, "the withdrawal of forces from recently occupied territories, for communication and transport, including the removal of all obstacles", as stipulated in the OSCE's Minsk Group "Urgent updated schedule of events", "immediate and urgent steps in to implement", was calling. But what kind of resolution was talking about forces? Unfortunately, this is not mentioned in the document.

There are tensions, which would create a threat to peace and security between Armenia and Azerbaijan are being made, Armenia was not termed occupation and

simply confirmed the presence of indirect conflict with Armenia. However, the sovereignty and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force was approved for.

No action was taken against the Republic of Armenia at the level of international organizations, Armenia attacked to the south-west regions of Azerbaijan. First Horadiz, then Zangelan region (October 27, 1993) was occupied by Armenia. At the request of Azerbaijan of the UN Security Council looking at the issue again, this time adopted a new resolution (II November, 1993, resolution No. 884) [24, UN Security Council resolutions, No. 884 (November 11, 1993) resolution, the preamble 6th]. New, №884 resolution of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh and continued worsening of relations between the Republic of Armenia and Azerbaijan, however, are the causes of these tensions, Armenia as an openly aggressive. Excessive use of force in this document, the Horadiz, Zangelan occupation of marks, but this occupation who are committed. On the one hand is the Republic of Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and Horadiz unilateral withdrawal of occupying forces from Zangelan and generally aggressive forces from all regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan occupied withdrawal recently stakeholders is required, on the other hand, referring to Armenia, Azerbaijan's Nagorno-Karabakh region, has to use its

influence. Thus, the UN Security Council created the controversial document.

The resolution was estimated through the Russian Federation, it was not at the problem properly. OSCE Minsk Group's "schedule" is proposed to explore the possibilities of resolving the conflict in accordance with the interests of Azerbaijan has not reflected here was not possible to use the document to. UN Security Council "schedule" was estimated also be interested in resolving the conflict, the question of to what extent it was very difficult to answer. In the resolution from international institutions Azerbaijan's Horadiz, Zangelan region and the also the population in southern border of Azerbaijan, including the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population, refugees and internally displaced persons to return to their homes in dignity and in danger of being asked to help, it is generally much less positive aspects of the resolution was one. Thus, the UN Security Council's resolutions and considering the statement, witness the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between the interests of the great powers. France, Russian Armenian position is no doubt that the negative effect of making responsible decisions. US and the UK is defend the interests of the Azerbaijan. Russia, France, and the US states of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs, and there is great interest in Azerbaijan. Each of the three co-chairing countries want to resolve the conflict peacefully, but this request has not been realized yet.

On September 29 of 1994 at the 49th session of the UN General Assembly, the

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev made a speech, about the Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan to the whole world [17, "at the 49th session of the UN General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar speech "(New York, September 29, 1994) historical document. August 2005.15].

On 27 July - 4 August of 1997 the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev's visit to the US and met with UN's Secretary General Kofi Annan in the UN headquarters in New York (July 28). In this meeting was shown Azerbaijan's position which to integration with the international community once again. The President's speech, spoke about the aggression of Armenia, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict settlement was considered important to influences. He was calling The United Nation's Security Council resolutions for the implementation. The President also spoke about the fact that Russia's sold to Armenia \$ 1 billion worth of weapons, pay attention to this issue and emphasized the importance of the United Nations and other international organizations. He told to settle Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict's on the basis of Lisbon and he was defender this basis. [17, "The President of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev at the meeting with UN Secretary General Kofi Annan" (New York, UN Headquarters, July 28 1997 year) historical reference document. On May 17, 2006].

On 15 December of 1999, the 54th session of the UN General Assembly by a majority vote (of the 188 UN member state), "Cooperation between the United

Nations and the OSCE," the resolution was adopted, the resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh as part of Azerbaijan shown [23, 54th session of the UN General Assembly, December 1999, 15].

On the initiative of the UN General Assembly agenda 59th session "The situation in the occupied territories," and this item was discussed on the 163-paragraph discussion of the fact-finding mission within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group from January 30y to February 5th, 2005 to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan [19, Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on March 22, 2005]. According to the Azerbaijani side, 20-23 thousand people were moved from the regions occupied by Armenia, the Armenian population never living in the Lachin region were transferred to 13 thousand people [19, Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on March 22, 2005]. However, the report of the fact-finding mission less than the figures shown, in general, deportations, 15-16 thousand people, Lachin region, was transferred to the 8-12 thousand people [15, 223, 242].

As you can see, the mission may have undermined the party's figures, facts in fact approved. The mission of the "occupied territories weren't transferred again", "not to allow changes in the demographic structure of the region," seriously complicates the peace process calls and it was noted [19, Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 22, 2005].

Flagrant violation of the UN Charter, international law should impose sanctions against the Republic of Armenia. Otherwise, the UN Armenian-Azerbaijani, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict can be reduced to the role and attempts to draw. The right of peoples to self-determination, no right to occupy the territory of another state by state of war, and not authorized. This is the core of international law - which prohibits the use of force and the seizure of land is a violation of the rules. The efforts to achieve a peaceful and constructive resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh within Azerbaijan is ready to grant the highest autonomy status. In the Nagorno-Karabakh of Azerbaijani and Armenian community of peaceful coexistence, cooperation enables the formation of legitimate regional authorities could create conditions to perform. This is exactly what has the right to self-determination.

On 14 March of 2008 - in The UN General Assembly 62 session have been adopted in the A/RES/62/244 Resolution sovereignty of the Republic of Azerbaijan, was reaffirmed the inviolability of internationally recognized borders [15, 403-404]. Of all Armenian forces from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal was requested. Thus, the conflict to respect the territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders, as well as Azerbaijani and Armenian communities of Nagorno-Karabakh, and there can be adjusted on the basis of peaceful coexistence. These resolutions corroborated the territorial integrity

of Azerbaijan Republic. However, Armenia ignored these resolutions.

After membership Azerbaijan Republic in the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in March 24 1992, the CSCE Ministerial Council of Senior Official adopted the decision, which emphasized necessity to hold CSCE Minsk Conference in order to settle this conflict. USA, Russian, Turkey, Italy, Germany, France, Sweden, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Belarus, Azerbaijan and Armenia participated in this conference in Minsk and formed Minsk Group for solution Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict. In May 1994 ceasefire confirmed through OSCE mediation, but it didn't solve this problem. From 1992 to nowadays Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict of OSCE is one of the most controversial issues. In 1997-1998 OSCE offered "new proposals" for solution this conflict. The new proposals contain the formation of a confederative state including Azerbaijan and Karabakh. These proposals were accepted by Azerbaijan and by Armenia. The USA takes the initiative of Karabakh peace process and pressurizes Baku and Yerevan. The presidents of Azerbaijan and Armenia met several times face to face under American sponsorship. Unfortunately those discussions ended with out any result. Undoubtedly, in all these cases only the Armenia Government and the armenias living in Nagorno-Karabakh are to be blamed. And there is only one answer to this question .Armenian always tries to prove that this conflict is only between azerbaijanias and armenias living in Nagorno-Karabakh.

In modern times, a number of global problems, conflict resolution interstate Security and Cooperation in Europe, the OSCE plays an important role. The OSCE is trying to solve one of the problems of the Armenian – Azerbaijani, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. In March 1992, the OSCE Minsk Group, Armenia-Azerbaijan's Nagorno-Karabakh conflict can not be considered satisfactory so far, because of the frozen conflict. First of all, who conflict contradictions remain between the parties as well as the Minsk Group member states, and there is no consensus in the positions about the conflict available in the controversy.

On April 11-15 of 1994 in Prague, the next meeting of the OSCE Minsk group passing measures to strengthen confidence in the plan. Nine countries by Minsk Group adopting a new statement expressed concern over the escalation of hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh. The plan is similar to the agreement prepared by Russia. In turn, Azerbaijan side notified that, Armenia to withdraw its troops from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, including Shusha and Lachin, if you can begin negotiations on the status of Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan, as well as the mediation of Russia as well give up. However, it should be carried out under the mediation of OSCE Minsk Group. In turn, the CSCE Minsk Group on Nagorno-Karabakh under international control of the weapon should be given by any country [11, May 6, 1994 - №6].

The members CSCE Minsk Group to consider the proposals give a word of it,

had been placed under international control arms sales to Nagorno-Karabakh.

On May 4-5 of 1994 in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan was held at the initiative of the CIS Inter Parliamentary Assembly. Bishkek meeting passed under the auspices of the Russian Federation Council of Russia V.Sumeyko, was part of the Russian president's special envoy V.Kazimirov. He is one of the main participants in the preparation of Bishkek protocol. At the meeting Azerbaijan side is represented deputy chairman of the National Assembly of Azerbaijan A.Jalilov, Armenia side represented Armenia's Parliament Speaker B.Ararktsyan and at the meeting as well as representatives of the Armenian community of Nagorno-Karabakh K.Baburyan and Azerbaijani community of Nagorno-Karabakh N.Bəhmənov participated in. The main purpose of the meeting was to sign a ceasefire between the conflicting parties.

Some provisions of the protocol did not satisfy the Azerbaijani side. Therefore, the provisions changed "seized territories", "occupied territories" was replaced with the term. Also, "observers" term "international observers" were replaced with. This in turn has given the international nature of the conflict. As well as the conflict must be resolved within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group was ranked as. It continued to pressure from Russia [2, International Relations Department, the Governor's meetings, January 8 - March 12, 1997, pp. 90-91].

President Heydar Aliyev during their meeting in Bishkek in Brussels. Because He wasn't signed final protocol in Bishkek. On 8th May, after returning to Baku, President of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev meeting and V.Kazimirov other officials. Finally, on May 12, 1994, and Azerbaijan and Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh signed a ceasefire was declared and the Protocol entered into force [2, International Relations Department, the Governor's meetings, January 8 - March 12, 1997, pp. 90-91]. 1994 - July 18 - The Russian Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the achievement of a ceasefire brokered by Russia [14, 34].

Budapest Summit (5-6 December 1994), the OSCE Minsk Group rivaling Russia and had an important role in resolving the conflict. After the Budapest summit of the OSCE activity, improved, expanded and upgraded. Held on December 2-3, 1996, at the Lisbon summit, the new co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group was appointed, it was France, and the United States. The Armenian - Azerbaijani talks to some extent affected. Minsk Group co-chairs of the Lisbon summit, which forms part of the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh's conflict 3 principles were recommended, which was supported by all Member States of the OSCE Minsk Group. These principles are:

- Territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and Azerbaijan;
- Based on self-determination of Nagorno-Karabakh within Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh defined in an agree-

ment to grant legal status to the highest degree of self-government;

- To ensure compliance with the provisions of the settlement, including the mutual obligations of all parties to ensure the security of Nagorno-Karabakh and its whole population [4, OSCE - Summit in Lisbon on December 3, 1996 - added 1; OSCE - Statement by the Chairman; added 2].

Minsk Group co-chair of the Lisbon summit was also determined. It was the French government representative Jacques Blo [19, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan and OSCE]. France is one of the co-chairs as well as it was in the interests of Armenia and Russia. Just seeing a change in the situation of this kind of third-nominated co-chair, and it was the United States. Take into account the interests of the French-Armenian resolution of conflict caused doubts arising out of the side of the reality of this step was necessary.

On February 14, 1997, the OSCE Minsk Group were founded 3 side co-chairmanship (Russia, USA and France) [19, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan and OSCE]. OSCE Chairman Nils Peters (Denmark), US Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot was appointed co-chair of the OSCE Minsk Group and the negotiations were a novelty.

In 1997, in consultation with the parties to the conflict in Minsk Group co-chairs made a few suggestions. On June 1, 1997 plan drawn up "package settlement plan" proposed by the Minsk Group's im-

portant, though, after some adjustments, from side was accepted. According to this plan, the status of Nagorno-Karabakh, the liberation of the occupied Azerbaijani territories by Armenia and other issues had to be resolved at the same time. Armenia did not accept this option. On July 18, the "solution-phase 'version of the OSCE Minsk Group was created and during his visit to the region on 23-24 September sides of the conflict" solution-phase ", the plan was offered. According to the gradual resolution of the conflict in the first stage of this plan, which is adjacent to Nagorno-Karabakh, Armenia occupied Azerbaijani lands to be released, was released in the second stage of Shusha and Lachin, it was determined the status of Nagorno-Karabakh. The Azerbaijani side agreed with this proposal. However, Armenia adopted the first option, but then did not accept the offer by the political games and corruption. Finally, on November 8-10, 1998, the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs of the "common state" of the world that have not been applied in practice, international law, and also put forward a plan which is contrary to the laws of the state [2, f. №2941 list of stock №, folder №899, February 16-24, 2001, №I-II QR., №I QR-II. 24 February 2001, №I-II QR].

November 18-19, 1999, OSCE summit was held in Istanbul. The President of Azerbaijan H.Aliyev once again demand the release of the occupied territories and called for the resumption of negotiations within the Minsk Group. He particularly emphasized the double standards of the conflict broke out against it[19, The Ministry of

Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan and OSCE]. In general, the OSCE Minsk Group during the years of 1992-1999, Armenia - Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict settlement activity in the direction of the price if we did not regret it, we can see no results.

Despite all these attempts, the OSCE continued to work on the settlement of the conflict. In May 2000, the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair Kerry Cavanaugh visited the region met with the presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh was gone as well. On May 9th Kerry Cavanaugh meeting The President of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev and discussed the current situation in Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as in the restoration of the occupied territories had a conversation (II, may 11, 2000 №7). The main reason for this meeting, the peace process did not result in the Armenian Parliament in October 1999 as shown in the murder. However, On December 11 of 2000 the during a meeting at the presidential palace Minsk Group to expand its operations advice, the co-chairs Carey Cavanaugh (USA), Jean-Jacques Gaillard (France), Nikolay Gribkov (Russia), referring to the position of their states, the conflict expressed their interest in bringing them (II, on may 11, 2000, №7) in practice, all of which are reflected not only in the documents, were ineffective in the particular case. The position of the OSCE double standards in dealing with conflict, the lack of a mechanism to adjust the conflict, which has a real effect is dam-

aging the reputation of the OSCE Minsk Group, reduced expectations. The position of the OSCE double standards in dealing with conflict, the lack of a mechanism to adjust the conflict, which has a real effect is damaging the reputation of the OSCE Minsk Group, reduced expectations.

Overall, in 2000-2001 Minsk Group's co chairs 3 times to visit the area, visiting the occupied territories, were familiar with the situation. Increased hope that the conflict will be resolved in 2000-2001, the change of power in Russia, because Russia's position influenced on Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. In 2001 affect all three co-chairs were very successful and busy activity. On January 26 at the initiative of the French president Jacques Chirac in Paris, talks took place between the presidents of Azerbaijan and Armenia. The second meeting was held in Paris on March 4-5 and continued negotiations [13, 205]. At the end, On April 3-7, the US state of Florida began the discussions in Key West (II, April 5, 2001, №3). It looked forward to the debate.

Kerry Cavanaugh, one of the co-chairs of the United States, said in an interview with Trend that the positive agreements may be done by the end of the meeting. He is both the president to end the conflict peacefully demonstrating viability was noted (II, April 5, 2001, №3). However, the Key West talks with not positive results caused by the fact that the case is too big pretension of Armenia. At the meeting Azerbaijan President's Heydar Aliyev clear-

ly and sharply condemned the Armenian position. Excessive concessions to the Key West talks requirement for submission of Armenia, Armenia-occupied territories in return for the release of the fact that the UN Security Council to impose certain conditions, as well as the execution of decisions and resolutions were adopted by the OSCE. This requires the implementation of resolutions and decisions, rather than thinking of new variants of the OSCE, made plans.

At the end of 2001 changed the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs. These were Rudolf Perina (USA), Philippe de Surmen (France), Nikolay Gribkov (Russia). Rudolf Perina, who visited the area in October 2001, with the invention of Azerbaijani President Heydar Aliyev [17, "The meeting Azerbaijani President Heydar Aliyev, with the OSCE Minsk Group co-chair of the United States, Rudolf Perina" (Presidential Palace, October 25, 2001) Historical document. 2006, March 28]. As long as the co-chair of a number of controversial statements R.Perina was created. In the meeting R.Perina spoke about Article 907, and there was the possibility to stop him.

At the end of 2001 (December 4) in Bucharest meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council of the court's decision on the peaceful settlement of the conflict the importance of continuing the dialogue was recorded. Parties to the conflict to be resolved as soon as possible on the basis of

norms and principles of international law, efforts were advised to continue².

Although there is no result of these challenges, the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict settlement within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group to conduct intended to continue in the following years.

On January 25, 2002, which prohibits US government assistance to the state of the application of Article 907 has tentatively decided to keep. Very little of it would have been viewed as a victory, but the temporary suspension of this article can not be called satisfactory. March 8-9, 2002 at the Minsk Group came to the region and made a new proposal. The co-presidents of the negotiation process to resolve the conflict was offered the appointment.

The France co-chair Philippe de Surmen new proposals also stresses that, in fact, a revised version of the plan was the old solution (On march 6,7,2002).Special representatives for negotiations to resolve the conflict presidents met in Prague on May 13-15. Even if you have a difference of opinion between the parties, it was regarded as a positive development in the international community meetings [25, Nagorno-Karabakh: Risking War. Report of the European N.187 – November 14, 2007, International Crisis Group]. Special Representatives met On July 2002, in Prague, On November in Vienna. On 14 August 2002, the Azerbaijani sector of the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan's

² 21, 9th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, Bucharest, December 4, 2001, the third statements of the Council of Ministers. Decision № (5)

Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic Sederek the two countries was held in Heydar Aliyev and Robert Kocharian. December 11, 2002, "Echo of Moscow" radio station in an interview with the chairman of the OSCE Minsk Group Rudolf Perina, with access to the contrasting expectations of the issue can be solved fairly reduced [28, the interview of Rudolf Perina in "Echo of Moscow", December 2002.11, clock 15:35]. He is said Nagorno-Karabakh conflicts differ from former Soviet region of (Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Transnistria). R.Perina the above-mentioned states recognized by the international community, the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict will be resolved through negotiations, the parties said they would help you to make a decision. At the end of 2002 (December 7) in the statement of the OSCE Ministerial Council meeting in Porto expressed regret unsettledness of conflict and conflict resolution only for the continuation of meetings ovation.

In 2003, it was in this spirit of all meetings and negotiations. 2003 was a year of hard trials. At the beginning of the year ethnic conflict between Armenians and Azerbaijanis reported that the President of Armenia. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe on January 30 U.Svimmer regret the statement said. In particular, given the statement on the eve of presidential elections in Armenia was regarded as a bad strategy [19, Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan. Conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Facts and

developments]. On June 19, the Armenian government introduced a 4-year action plan to parliament. The program "defense and security", which stated in part that the government sees the Nagorno-Karabakh problem in the framework of the peace process and the "Nagorno-Karabakh," the people's right to self-determination and the international recognition of Nagorno-Karabakh, in particular highlights of security guarantees its population. "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic" is not likely to be the subject of [19, Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan. Conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Facts and developments]. This program is very clear its position in Armenia.

The next presidential elections in Azerbaijan was held on October 15 and was elected President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. After that talks between the two leaders was restored. On December 11, 2003 in Geneva, Armenian President Robert Kocharian met with President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev [11, December 23, 2003].

The OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs of the so-called "new" proposals put forward. They had previously put forward to resolve the conflict "package solution", with the option to "step solution» variants were synthesized [11, December 23, 2003]. This meant to synthesize what? First of all Armenian forces occupied the southern direction, 3, or 4 to get out of town, roads, communication lines open, the economic relations between Azerbaijan and Armenia should be restored and peacekeeping troops

were in the conflict zone. It was then determined the status of Nagorno-Karabakh. Shusha and other occupied territories agreed upon between the parties to the status of Nagorno-Karabakh could be released. As you can see, it was the worst of the plans offered this option has been synthesized.

As for the status of Nagorno-Karabakh, they have two options:

1) is contrary to the interests of Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh Republic is Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic - is the status of the state and is part of the Republic of Azerbaijan. "State" means giving greater powers to Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia in the future could require more rights.

2) Co-Chairs 'national' proposed to establish that the information given above. This proposal does not reflect the interests of the interests of the co-chair countries. In particular, the realization of this plan coincided with the interests of Russia in active negotiations. In particular, the realization of this plan coincided with the interests of Russia in active negotiations. Communication lines, in particular, as a result of the launch of the railway in Russia, first of all, could create closer economic ties with Armenia. Russia took the opportunity to expand cooperation with Iran.

In 2004, the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group talks intensified further. March 15-16, 2004, the OSCE Chairman-in (Bulgarian Foreign Minister) Solomon Passy arrived in Baku during the visit of the South Caucasus

region [6, March 2004, №1]. The visit was to get acquainted with the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh. In such a situation, "Is there a need for the OSCE Minsk Group ineffective?" The question sounded more frequently in the community. Minsk Group were of the next "constructive talks". "Prague" in the name of the meetings was held on April 16, 2004, on June 21, and August 30 [25, Nagorno-Karabakh: Risking War. Report of the European №87, November 14, 2007, International Crisis]. These meetings were not getting positive results were considered positive. Since April of 2004, one of the co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group, a representative of the United States was replaced by R.Perina Steven Man. On April 28-30, 2004, Warsaw, had a meeting of the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan. Overall, in 2004, the conflict has intensified negotiations within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group was still frozen.

Emerging again from the beginning of 2005, the negotiation process. On 11 January 2005, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Armenia with the participation of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs meeting in Prague passed. The "Prague process", meant to last. The end of January, beginning of February, including the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs of the OSCE mission visited the conflict region. Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev during the visit of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chair Bernard Fassier, the French agreed [9, Nash vek" newspaper, January 28 - February 3, 2005].

This meeting will be based on the principles and norms of international Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev and the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, stressing that the only way to resolve. Among these norms and principles of territorial integrity and inviolability of borders is particularly important.

OSCE Minsk Group co-chair Bernard Fassier as a whole in 2005, according to the co-chairs of the Foreign Ministers of both countries met 12 times, 3 times visited the conflict zone [18, April 11, 2006]]. In 2005 In Prague (January), Warsaw (May), London (April), Paris (June) caused controversy after meeting certain principles being discussed.

Azerbaijan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Elmar Mammadyarov said the information given by the agency in the early stages of negotiations occupied by Armenia, Nagorno-Karabakh region and 7 surrounding the return of the refugees to return to their land and gave information about the deployment of peacekeeping troops in the area (16 July 2005)[20, Karabakh talks activated, June 2, 2005]. In turn Armenia's Minister of Foreign Affairs V.Oskanyan at the press conference negotiations four under way to resolve the question of the status of Nagorno-Karabakh, if noted, voiced their opinions about the possibility return some regions (30 May 2005) [20, Karabakh talks activated, June 2, 2005].

Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev stated the official position of Azerbaijan at the session National Assembly of Azerbai-

jan (December 2005). He is said the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict "phased plan" to be resolved on the basis [11, December 30, 2005]. Evaluating the work of the Head of the OSCE Minsk Group ATOT this structure is interested in solving the problem, he said, and the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict will be resolved on the basis of the principle of territorial integrity of Azerbaijan stressed. he has over said 10 years of talking about mutual concessions from Azerbaijan made by the grace of Armenia that the negotiations. Armenian President Robert Kocharian the Minsk Group of the independent Nagorno-Karabakh would be if he did not resolve the issue or would be included in Armenia, in fact, preferred to engage in political blackmail. Armenia and the Armenian population of the occupied territory place, historical monuments of their own is the best case, worst case is completely destroyed. The Armenian side is pretty good position to benefit from the OSCE Minsk Group indecisive.

Above, we discussed the various provinces in order to resolve the conflict talked about the principles. On June 22, 2006, the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna at the next meeting of the OSCE Minsk Group over the next declaration Elaborating on these principles has officially on the agenda. 1) gradual withdrawal of Armenian troops from the occupied areas of Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding regions are considered) comment on specific regions of Lachin and Kelbajar. (Not

intended to be a bit late in the demilitarized). 2) The regional disarmament. 3) to determine the legal status of Nagorno-Karabakh, a referendum. The parties agree on the referendum process and the format of the negotiations. 4) the temporary status of Nagorno-Karabakh. 5) Position the international peacekeeping forces in the region. 6) established a joint commission to carry out the contract. 7) International financial assistance from the occupied territories cleared of mines, restoration work should be carried out. 8) The parties must give up the demonstration of the power of the threat and must ensure security and international[18, OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs of the negotiation process on the settlement of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict has issued a statement regarding the situation. July 3, 2006].

In our opinion, the beginning of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, the UN and the OSCE Chairman-in-time, just follow the resolutions and decisions were made, that is, they did not remain on paper only, the conflict would become frozen today. In Madrid, the capital of Spain on November 29, 2007 OSCE the member states of the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan and Armenia "Minsk Group" by the co-chairs of the "Madrid principles" of the Karabakh talks since the project was presented and carried around these principles.

Moscow Declaration (November 2, 2008), which is reflected in the Madrid principles was unacceptable to some of the issues. In general, the principle of mutual concession preferences of the Minsk

Group, the position of double standards, as well as the OSCE's inability to impose sanctions on those who violate international law in the process of settlement of the conflict is one of the major defects. OSCE official recognition, but the fact of occupation of Azerbaijani territories, if serious action against it, of course, to resolve the conflict is real and it is possible to achieve a positive result. Failure of the OSCE Minsk Group in the resolution of this problem is the fact that the main reason mentioned above. On December 1, 2009 in Athens as part of the 17th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council of the 3 + 2 format on the settlement of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict was held. Co-Ministers of the settlement of the conflict in my mind the need for the introduction of a single principle, agreed to come and talk about it, reflecting on the paper when the conflict will be resolved, but they could not say no opinion. French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner said on the first day of the meeting: "It is not possible to force the parties to the peace process. The parties do not go over the top, because it is a very sensitive issue. As to the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh, a very complicated geopolitical situation in the region. Geopolitics - this is a complex issue and geopolitics. Therefore, we can not solve the conflict "[26, Az/News/Politics. 2009, 29 dekabr].

Minister emphasized geopolitics is undoubtedly a complex issue, the that the key figures of geopolitics Russia, the US and the European Union is aware of the complicated game. Each of the three geopolitical figure does not want the resumption

of hostilities between Azerbaijan and Armenia. US and Western powers to resolve the conflict (by all means, including demand concessions from Azerbaijan), Armenia and the whole South Caucasus region of the Russian free from the influence of NATO and the European Union's sphere of influence by reducing the desire to participate in various projects in the region. Russia is in favor of freezing the conflict. Because of the conflict in the South Caucasus, remains to be frozen, allow to strengthen the position.

Conclusion

However, in the South Caucasus, Russia is in control. The position of the first day of the conflict facing the above-mentioned parties. It slows down the work of the OSCE Minsk Group, led by powerful states in the world, it is the victim of geopolitics. However, their approach to the double standards of the world's strongest powers in the conflict and the position of the defense of fair and if they are able to bring the timing of the resolution of the conflict.

But in reality Armenian Government has always played a leading role in this aggression. Armenian side doesn't want to

make any step in order to solve this conflict peacefully. In order to stop the aggression the international community should respond appropriately in accordance with international legal norms and principles of the United Nations Charter.

President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev of Azerbaijan's position on the conflict, he said firmly: "Azerbaijan's territorial integrity is not a subject of negotiations, has not been and will never be. Nagorno-Karabakh will never be independent, it is not possible without the consent of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan cannot agree to it ever. The status of Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians and Azerbaijanis who will live within the autonomy of the world's most advanced experience in this field should be applied. This is our principal position, and we will not back down from this position. We will try all the possibilities - political, economic, diplomatic, and other capabilities - switch, this issue soon, with justice, that in accordance with international law, citizens can return to their homeland as soon as possible" [1, 38 - 41].

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